

Fill in the Blanks

From Guess Papers:

Complete the following sentences with appropriate answers:

1. Cell was discovered in 1665 by _____.
2. Fungi cannot make their own food because they lack _____.
3. The physical and chemical breakdown of food in humans first begins in the _____.
4. During respiration _____ is released from food.
5. The different parts of human body and their functions are described in the book _____ written by Abdul Malik Asmai.
6. The study of tissues is called _____.
7. The hormone insulin is secreted by _____.
8. Tape-worm belongs to the phylum _____.
9. The fourth whorl of a flower is known as _____.
10. Stem increases in thickness due to _____.
11. The distance between two nodes of a stem is called _____.
12. "Al-Mansoorah" is written by _____.
13. The third eyelid (transparent membrane) that protects the eye of frog in water is known as _____.
14. The organs of locomotion in _____ are called Setae.
15. _____ supplies blood to the brain and to the parts associated with the brain of frog.
16. The genes representing a pair of contrasting characters are called _____.
17. Firdous-ul-Hikma is written by _____.
18. Star-fish belongs to the phylum _____.
19. Androecium is the _____ whorl of a flower.

20. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of _____.
21. Fish respire by means of special structures called _____.
22. _____ controls all functions of a cell.
23. A long narrow and cylindrical fruit of *Brassica campestris* is called _____.
24. The transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of carpel is called _____.
25. Excretory organs in insects are called _____.
26. The single major contribution of Muslim scientists in the field of scientific method is use of _____.
27. The two main subdivisions of biology are _____ and _____ each of which has several further branches.
28. Life can be best defined by comparing _____ of living things with those of _____ things.
29. When food is burnt in our cells in the presence of oxygen to produce energy the process is called _____.
30. When a cell divides to produce two new cells exactly like the parent the process is called _____.
31. The sum of chemical reaction in cells is called _____.
32. Cells were described for the first time by _____.
33. The tiny organs of a cell are called _____.
34. Fungi cannot make their own food because they lack _____.
35. Mosses belong to the group called _____.
36. Invertebrates with spiny skins and hard plates, are known as _____.
37. Birds possess _____ bones.
38. The major distinguishing feature of vertebrates is the presence of _____.
39. Mango is an Angiosperm plant with two cotyledons. So it belongs to the subgroup called _____.

40. The internal factor necessary for photosynthesis in plants is _____.
41. Glucose produced by photosynthesis may be transformed into complex carbohydrates and other _____ which are utilized by plants or stored in edible plant parts.
42. Plants, which feed on other plants and harm them, are called _____.
43. Plants that feed on dead organic matter are called _____.
44. Some plants are specially adapted to get their food by _____ mode of nutrition.
45. Organic compounds in our food consisting of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are called _____.
46. Glucose and fructose combine to form a 2-sugar carbohydrate called _____.
47. One gram of glucose releases about _____ calories of energy.
48. The total number of known amino acids is _____.
49. All organisms need food for _____.
50. The building blocks of proteins are _____.
51. Physical and chemical breakdown of food in man first begins in the _____.
52. The blind sac at the junction of small and large intestine is called _____.
53. Wave-like automatic contractions of the gut are called _____.
54. The basic processes of transport of substances in cells of all organisms are _____ and _____.
55. Plants transport water, minerals and food from region to region by a _____ system.
56. Too rapid evaporation of water in hot weather causes loss of _____ pressure in plant cells and _____ of plants.
57. Leaves remain cool even in sunlight due to the cooling effect of _____.
58. Heart failure may occur due to _____.
59. Heart muscle is different from _____ in working continuously and automatically without experiencing fatigue.
60. A blockage in the _____ stops the flow of blood and oxygen to muscles of the heart.

61. Respiration takes place in _____ cells of a plant while photosynthesis occurs only in _____ parts.
62. During respiration _____ is released from food.
63. Breathing means _____ of oxygen and carbon dioxide with the _____.
64. Food is prevented from entering the larynx by _____ which guards the opening into it.
65. Oxygen from the lungs is transported to the cells in the form of _____.
66. The volume of the thoracic cavity increases when muscles of the rib cage and the diaphragm _____.
67. The control center for breathing is located in the _____.
68. The capillary network enclosed in Bowman's capsule is called _____.
69. Persons suffering from kidney failure can be helped either by such artificial means as _____ or by _____ transplants.
70. Excretion involves removal of _____, excess _____ and _____.
71. Nitrogenous wastes are produced when _____ are metabolized.
72. Extra quantities of CO₂, O₂ and water in plants is released through _____.
73. Like animals, plants too are _____ to environmental factors.
74. Any environmental factor to which plants react is called a _____ whereas the reaction itself is called a _____.
75. Support and movement human being is a function of _____ and _____.
76. The body of invertebrates such as arthropoda is protected and supported by an _____.
77. The joints of skull bones are of _____ types.
78. Ligaments hold the _____ together.
79. The type of muscle which makes possible movements of a vertebrate animal is called _____.
80. Co-ordination of various activities of the body in multicellular animals is not possible without _____ systems.

81. Single-celled organisms are too small to need special means of _____ of information.
82. Large animals have developed two special systems of communication namely _____ and _____ systems.
83. The structure which perceive environmental stimuli are called _____.
84. The main effectors in the body of animals are _____ and _____.
85. Glands without duct are called _____.
86. Tissues and organs, which respond to hormones, are called _____ sites.
87. The endocrine gland, which controls the function of thyroid, adrenal, ovary and testis, is called _____ gland.
88. Hormones are substance made by _____ and are released directly into _____.
89. Budding results in new individuals by the process of _____ division.
90. The asexual method of reproduction in yeast is _____.
91. The 3rd and 4th whorls of flower are _____ and _____.
92. Fusion of sperm with the egg results in formation of a _____ with _____ number of chromosomes.
93. The part of the seed which contains nourishment for the embryo is called _____.
94. The development of a tadpole to become an adult frog is called _____.
95. The science which deals with the study of viruses, bacteria, protozoa and microscopic fungi is called _____.
96. Some bacteria can reproduce so fast that they can produce almost _____ generations in 24 hours.
97. Food can be preserved by _____, _____ and _____.
98. Genetic engineering is a branch or area of _____.
99. Biological principles which explain similarities and differences among individuals are called _____.
100. The science which deals with structure and working of DNA and genes inheritance is called _____.

101. Chromosomes consist of _____ and _____.

102. An individual receives _____ percent of its chromosomes from each parent during sexual reproduction.

103. An ecologist specializes in learning about interrelationships _____ and their interaction with _____ environment.

104. The components of environment are _____ and _____.

105. The place where organisms live is called _____.

106. The different living thing component in an ecosystem constitute a _____.

107. The basic functional unit of environment is an _____.

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